THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE.
THURSDAY, April 4, 1776.

LONDON, [illegible]

[illegible]

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

The humble address and petition of the Freeholders of the county of [illegible]

May it please your majesty,

YOUR majesty's [illegible] … to the minds of all [illegible]

We conceive [illegible] … necessity [illegible] … government [illegible] … cretion; urging your ministers to a continuance of the violent measures which hitherto have produced none but calamitous effects; and to which the ministers have ſhewn, and ſtill do ſhew, a diſpoſition which it does not ſeem at all neceſſary to ſtimulate.

Theſe inflammatory addreſſes, we humbly apprehend, have a tendency to diſtreſs your majeſty's paternal feelings, and by urging coercive meaſures as alone effectual and proper in the preſent diſorders, to render ſuch conceſſions as your majeſty's and the public wiſdom may think neceſſary to make, diſhonourable and unſafe to your majeſty, and this nation.

Finding the dangerous and ſeditious attempts to embarraſs your majeſty's councils, and prevent the reſtoration of tranquillity, purſued with an ardour which fills the minds of your majeſty's peaceable ſubjects with horror, we are conſtrained, very reluctantly, with all poſſible humility and deference, to lay before your majeſty our faithful ſentiments on the origin of the preſent troubles; on the meaſures which have been, and ſtill are purſued, in conſequence of thoſe troubles; and on the diſmal effects which we conceive muſt reſult from them.

As the inhabitants of that part of your dominions which is the ſeat of the imperial legiſlature, we have a due ſenſe of the neceſſity of preſerving the ſupreme authority of parliament over all the Britiſh empire: But as Engliſh freeholders, who value ourſelves on our ineſtimable right of granting our own property, either by ourſelves, or repreſentatives of our own chooſing only, we cannot, without diveſting ourſelves of every principle of equity, juſtice, and even of common decency, conſider the complaints of millions of our fellow ſubjects, ſeparated from us by an immenſe ocean, on being taxed without any voice, directly or indirectly in the grant, to be entirely groundleſs, and the reſult of nothing but a factious ſpirit, aiming at the diſmemberment of the empire.—The ſubſtantial, and not nominal aſſent of the ſubject in the grant of their own money, we can never hold to be a frivolous concern to Engliſh freeholders: It can never be exterminated in one part of the empire without being endangered in all: And we look with juſt indignation at the [illegible] ſpirit, in which the very principle of that ſacred right is treated with ſcorn and ridicule, by ſeveral publications induſtriouſly circulated; and which, we cannot conceive no countenance from your majeſty's miniſters; becauſe, if ſo countenanced, they can have no other effect, than to raiſe a ſuſpicion, that the government of this country is ſliding from its only ſure, certain and conſtitutional foundations.

We have ſeen, with [illegible] concern, the diſorders which have ariſen in America on this ſerious ground. We lament; we blame them; but we cannot think them unnatural, in thoſe in whom the love of freedom is united with the ordinary weakneſs and imperfection of human nature.

It is for that principle, joined with that infirmity, that we preſume to ſupplicate your majeſty's clemency.

The diſorders have ariſen from a complaint, plauſible at leaſt, of one right violated; and we can never be brought to imagine, that the true remedy for theſe diſorders conſiſts in an attack on all other rights, and an attempt to drive the people either to unconditional ſubmiſſion by abſolute conqueſt.

Sire, the affairs of your empire are diſtracted, becauſe they are miſconducted. The conſequences of the meaſures purſued are as evident as they are deplorable.

Your majeſty's miniſters, finding the ſtrength of your natural born ſubjects not ſufficiently powerful for, or not ſufficiently diſpoſed to, the preſent cauſe [illegible] have [illegible] the efforts of foreign nations, who have [illegible] it [illegible] voluntarily, and therefore [illegible] the moſt alarming to all true Engliſhmen, to [illegible] in our domeſtic differences.

[illegible] your throne with [illegible] the apparent nakedneſs of our country and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ſtrength [illegible] their [illegible]

[illegible] them: ſo we are ſenſible of the [illegible] that is due to [illegible] opinion [illegible] ſo [illegible] we are for the honour of our country, we cannot be forgetful of its peace and concord. It is therefore we abhor the idea of encouraging foreigners to make a prey of this nation and its dependencies, under the miſerable and uncovered pretext of diſcountenancing faction and ſedition among ourſelves.

Signed by 140.

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER IV.

ALAS POOR CATO!

WHAT a buzz haſt thou raiſed about thine ears? How canſt thou proceed in thy lucubrations? If the following SOLILOQUY *can yield thee any conſolation, thou art welcome to place it either in front or rear of thy next letter. Thou wilt perceive thyſelf more indebted for it to* WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *than to*

Thy friend and reader,

HAMLET.

"To write or not to write; that is the queſtion—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to bear
Th' unlicens'd wrongs of furious party-zeal,
Or dip the pen into a neſt of hornets
And ſtill, by teazing, wake them? To write, to anſwer—
No more? And by a ſingle anſwer end
The thouſand ſcorns and heart-aches which an author
Is born to ſuffer—'Tis a conſummation
Devoutly to be wiſh'd! To write, to anſwer,
Reply, perchance rejoin—aye, there's the rub!
For in replies, and anſwers and rejoinders,
Who knows what deadly broils and feuds may come,
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal neſt
Of mutual forbearance. There's the curſe
That makes calamity of *wordy war*.
For who would bear the ſcoffing of the times,
The TORY's hated name, the *sud of power*,
The contumely of the *penſion'd ſcrawe*,
When he himſelf might his *quietus* make
With a *dry quill*? Who would endure this Pain *,
This foul diſcharge of wrath from Adam's ſons
Marſhall'd in dread array, both old and Young,
Their pop-guns here, and there their heavy Cannon,
Our labour'd pages deem'd not worth a Ruſh,
But that the dread of ſomething worſe to come,
Some undiſcover'd miſchief, puzzles thought,
And makes one rather court the ancient path
Than fly to others that we know not of!
And thus the native hue of reſolution
Is ſicklied o'er with the pale caſt of fear,
And enterprizes of great pith and moment
With this regard, their currents turn awry.

THE foregoing ſoliloquy, my dear countrymen, was really put into my hands by a friend, and I have beſtowed ſome ſerious thoughts upon its contents. But I had before reſolved upon my part. The author, or if I muſt ſay authors, of what is called *Common Senſe*, has certainly had fair play. Full time has been allowed him, by the ſale of his pamphlet, to reap the fruits of his labours, and gratify that avidity with which many are apt to devour doctrines that are out of the common way—bold, marvellous, and ſurprizing. What was intended as a compliment to the public—to give them time to gaze with their own eyes, and reaſon with their own faculties, upon this extraordinary appearance—the author's vanity has conſtrued wholly in his own favour. He has called repeatedly for *anſwers*, and announced his ſecond edition to the world in the following ſtrain of ſelf-adulation, "That as no anſwer hath yet appeared it is now preſumed that none will," and therefore, as may be fairly implied, that he is unanſwerable. Why then, when his challenge is accepted, will not he [illegible] upon fair terms? Why will they [illegible] of the public [illegible] to [illegible]

* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Goliath [illegible]

[illegible] One more [illegible] the great [illegible] … the people can have any [illegible] from the country, is [illegible] … is not to be [illegible] … aſſure his readers that the [illegible] concerning him are rather unlucky.

Great pains have been taken to engage him in a conteſt with our committees, but as nothing has been quoted from him which concerns that body in general, he leaves his letters to anſwer for themſelves; and if his comments on the circular letter to the county committees ſhould appear to the public not to be well warranted, he will ſubmit to their judgment. But he finds it would be endleſs to anſwer all the ſilly *queries*, and daily ſcribble, of his opponents; and has learned better than to be drawn from his main object by indulging them in this way. It would be too great a treſpaſs upon the reader's patience. He has viewed the ground on which he ſtands, and is not afraid to tread it in the ſight of the moſt vigilant ſon of liberty; making that free uſe of the *preſs* which is promiſed to him, without the leaſt violation of any reſolve of this continent, hitherto made.

One ſide of a great queſtion has been held up to us. We are told that it can never be our intereſt to have any future connexion with Great-Britain, and are preſſed immediately to *declare* our total ſeparation, for now is the time—*and the time has found us*. Could it be expected that all America would inſtantly take a leap in the dark, or that any who had not a predilection for the doctrine, or were capable of reaſoning upon it, would ſwallow it in the groſs, without wiſhing to hear the arguments on the other ſide? I am ſure this is the wiſh of multitudes of good men, particularly of thoſe who may be principally concerned in deciding the queſtion; and whoſe earneſt deſire it is not only to know the ſenſe of individuals, but the clear ſenſe of their country upon it; without which they could not think themſelves at liberty to give their deciſion.

Upon this ground, then, I proceed, and ſhall reſt the cauſe with my adverſaries on the preſent *general defence*, which, (although I am ſorry it was neceſſary) I have reaſon to think, will be more acceptable to the public, than the unſpending time in private altercation. Thoſe who oppoſe me, may enjoy for a while (perhaps unnoticed) all the triumph of the anſwers they may give; and if it is found at laſt, as has been already hinted, that I have ſaid nothing to the purpoſe, their ſide of the queſtion will only be ſtrengthened.

In my remarks upon the pamphlet before me, I ſhall firſt conſider [illegible] … ſubject of Great-Britain, no power [illegible] … *Common Senſe* [illegible] … peace with Great-Britain cannot be [illegible] … the people of that country, and telling us that reconciliation with them would be our ruin. The latter part of the paragraph ſeems to caſt ſome [illegible] … it, by ſupporting us in a *declaration* [illegible] … Great-Britain; a new ſort of buſineſs, truly, for *mediators*!

But this leads us directly to the main enquiry—Whether foreign powers are able to give us this ſupport; whether they can be perſuaded to engage with us? What will be their *terms*? Is an alliance with them *ſafe*, or is it preferable to an honourable and firm reunion [illegible]

Theſe queſtions cannot but [illegible] … thoughts [illegible] … of them; and they ought to be [illegible] … ſatisfaction, before we launch [illegible] … woods ocean, of which we know not the other ſhore. That [illegible] … [illegible]

[illegible] of our ſituation. He thinks foreign aſſiſtance neceſſary to us. I think we ſhould be [illegible] by it [illegible] able to defend our own rights, and to fruſtrate the attempts of any nation upon earth to enſlave us by force. For my part I would riſque my all in reſiſting every attempt of this kind at every hazard.

But let us ſee what aſſiſtance he offers us, and we find France and Spain held out for that purpoſe, alſo—not as mediators, to "ſtrengthen the connexion between Great-Britain and America," but wholly to diſſolve it.

As to Spain, it is well known that the government of her own unwieldy colonies is already a weight which ſhe can hardly bear; and ſome profound politicians have thought that, from the firſt, ſhe has rather been weakened than ſtrengthened by them; and that all her returns of gold and ſilver from America are but a poor compenſation for the *lives* and *coſt* with which they are purchaſed. It may well be queſtioned, then, ſuppoſing Spain were able to aſſiſt us in erecting an *independent empire* in America, whether her jealouſy would permit her to riſque the poſſibility of our ſeducing her own American ſubjects into an alliance with us, for the purpoſe of a future revolt from herſelf. But our author mentions *France* as well as Spain, and thus propoſes that both branches of the *Bourbon family*, ſo long the terror of *proteſtants* and *freemen*, ſhould now join as their protectors! By what means, or at what price, is this marvellous revolution in the ſyſtem of *politics, religion*, and *liberty*, to be accompliſhed? How are theſe two powers to divide theſe colonies between them? Is their guardianſhip to be joint or ſeparate? Under whoſe wing is Pennſylvania to fall—that of the moſt *Catholic* or moſt *Chriſtian* king?

I confeſs that theſe queſtions ſtagger me; and, till anſwered to ſatisfaction, cannot but give every good man the moſt painful apprehenſions concerning the future fate of his country. To be told, by the author of *Common Senſe*, that all this is mere prejudice; that we muſt diveſt ourſelves of every opinion in which we have been educated, in order to digeſt his pure doctrine; and throw down what our fathers and we have been building up for ages, to make room for his *viſionary fabric*.—I ſay to be told this, is only inſult inſtead of argument; and can be tolerated by none but thoſe who are ſo far inflamed or intereſted, that ſeparation from Great-Britain at any riſque is their choice, rather than reconciliation, upon whatever terms.

This, I much fear, is the temper of thoſe who are conſtantly dinning in our ears the neceſſity of an immediate *declaration* of independence, for the ſake of procuring foreign aſſiſtance, eſpecially that of France.—Their real deſire is to ſhut the door againſt all future reconciliation by this precipitate ſtep.—The matter of foreign aſſiſtance is a mere decoy. Can we imagine that if *France* thought it her intereſt to quarrel with Great-Britain for any benefits to be derived from us, her delicacy would ſtand in her way? Was ſhe ever reſtricted by ſuch delicacy in any of the former civil wars of her neighbours, eſpecially thoſe of Great-Britain? But the truth is, that in the preſent ruinous ſtate of her finances, and feeble condition of her fleets, ſhe will ſcarce think it prudent, for any proſpects we can yield her, to ruſh into a *new* and expenſive war, when ſo ill recruited after the blood and treaſure which ſhe laviſhed ſo ineffectually in the laſt.

Would it be wiſe, then, to riſk a refuſal from her, or to mix our affairs with thoſe of any foreign power whatever in this conteſt with Great-Britain? No; I conceive this would only protract our wars, encreaſe our dangers, weaken our force, and probably end in our ruin. And of all nations in the world, France is the laſt from which ſhe ſhould ſeek aſſiſtance, even if it were neceſſary. What kind of aſſiſtance do we expect from her? gold and ſilver ſhe can but ill afford to give us. Her men we have no occaſion for; and, in a word, until ſhe has a fleet able to contend with that of England, ſhe can do us no eſſential ſervice. The want of ſuch a fleet has been the great bar to her numerous projects for univerſal empire. Can any proteſtant, can you my countrymen, ever wiſh to ſee her poſſeſſed of ſuch a fleet, aſſiſt her in attaining it, or willingly give her footing in America? Would ſhe then be contented to be the humble ally of theſe colonies, or would ſhe not, in her own right, reſume *Canada*, which according to the limits ſhe formerly claimed, is larger than all our provinces together? Could we hinder her from introducing what multitudes of her people ſhe might think proper into that country where they have already a great body of their friends to receive them? In that caſe we ſhould ſoon be left without room for the increaſing number of our poſterity; hemm'd in upon the ſea ſhore; and, armies behind us, and fleets before us, be either cruſhed to pieces, obliged to ſubmit to the abſolute dominion of France, or to throw ourſelves back upon the protection of Great-Britain.

This conſideration is truly alarming, and France has never ſhewn herſelf ſo worthy of confidence among the nations of Europe, as to induce us to run ſuch riſks, by throwing ourſelves precipitately into her arms. She is ſo notorious to the whole world for her diſregard to the moſt ſacred treaties, that *Gallica Fides*, or *French Faith*, is become as proverbial now, as *Punica Fides*, or *Carthaginian Faith*, of old. It could ſcarce have been imagined, that the author of *Common Senſe*, after telling us that "the blood of the ſlain, the weeping voice of nature, cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART'"—eternally to part—from the limited monarchy of Great Britain, (whatever future terms might be offered us) would ſo ſoon have recommended to us a new alliance with the arbitrary monarchs of France and Spain. Bloody maſſacres, the revocation of ſacred edicts, and the moſt unrelenting perſecutions, have certainly taught American *proteſtants*, and eſpecially our German brethren, what ſort of faith we are to expect from POPISH PRINCES, and from nations who are ſtrangers to *liberty* themſelves, and envy the enjoyment of it to others!

In ſhort, I am not able, with all the pains I have taken, to underſtand what is meant by a *declaration of independence*, unleſs it is to be drawn up in the form of a ſolemn *abjuration* of Great-Britain, as a nation with which we can never more be connected; and this ſeems the doctrine of the author of *Common Senſe*. But I believe he has made but few converts to this part of his ſcheme; for who knows, to what viciſſitude of fortune we may yet be ſubjected?

We have already *declared* ourſelves *independent*, as to all uſeful purpoſes, by *reſting* our oppoſition, upon our own foundation; and whilſt we keep upon this ground [illegible] reconciliation upon the permanent and ſure footing of conſtitutional liberty.

Upon ſuch a footing, we may again be happy. Our trade will be reſtored. Our huſbandmen, our merchants, our artificers will flouriſh. Our language, our laws and manners being the ſame with thoſe of the nation with which we are to be connected, that connection will be natural; and we ſhall the more eaſily guard againſt future innovations. Pennſylvania has much to loſe in this conteſt, and much to hope from a proper ſettlement of it. We have long flouriſhed under our charter government. What may be the conſequences of another form we cannot pronounce with certainty; but this we know, that it is a road we have not travelled, and may be worſe than it is deſcribed.

CATO.

NEW-YORK, *March* 25.

We hear that ten ſail of veſſels were lately cut out of the harbour of St Thomas, by ſome Engliſh ſhips of war, and carried to Antigua.

On Saturday laſt an expreſs arrived here from Boſton, which he left the Tueſday before, with a letter from his excellency general Waſhington, to brigadier general lord Stirling, at New-York, of which the following is a copy.

Cambridge, 19th March, 1776.

MY LORD,

"I AM now to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 11th inſtant, to give you my congratulations upon your appointment by the honourable congreſs.—If the intelligence is true, and to be depended on, which was brought by the gentleman to New-York, I think with you, that we ſhall have an opportunity of ſecuring, and putting the continent in a tolerable poſture of defence; and that the operations of the ſummer's campaign will not be ſo terrible as we were taught to expect, from the accounts and denunciations which the miniſtry have held forth to the public.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that on the morning of the 17th inſtant, general Howe, with his army, abandoned the town of Boſton without deſtroying it; an event of much importance, which muſt be heard with great ſatisfaction; and that we are now in full poſſeſſion. Their embarkation and retreat were hurried and precipitate, and they have left behind them ſtores, of one thing and another, to a pretty conſiderable amount, among which are ſeveral pieces of heavy cannon, and one or two mortars, which are ſpiked. The town is in a much better ſituation, and leſs injured, than I expected, from the reports I have received; though to be ſure it is much damaged, and many houſes deſpoiled of their valuable furniture.

"The fleet is ſtill in King and Nantaſket roads, and where they intend to make a deſcent next is altogether unknown; but, ſuppoſing New-York to be an object of great importance, and to be in their view, I muſt recommend your moſt ſtrenuous and active exertions in preparing to prevent any deſigns or attempts they may have formed or make againſt it. I have detached the rifle men and five battalions from hence to your aſſiſtance, which will be followed by others, as circumſtances will allow.—Theſe, with what forces you have, and can aſſemble, if there ſhould be any occaſion, I truſt, will be ſufficient to hinder the enemy from poſſeſſing the city, or making a lodgement, till the main body of this army can arrive.

I am, my lord,
With great eſteem,
Your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON."

The courier, who was himſelf in Boſton, reports, we hear, that the enemy left there about *forty* horſes almoſt ſtarved, and that before they went off, they diſmaſted all the veſſels in the harbour. General Putnam was arrived at New-Haven, on his way to New-York.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge.

"Col. Mifflin had yeſterday an interview with major Small, who informed him, that they expected the commiſſioners to treat with the congreſs and that the duke of Grafton was one of them. He alſo informed him, that they (in Boſton) heard that gen. Clinton and his troops were taken."

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *March* 23, 1776.

Whereas the petitions of theſe united colonies to the king for the redreſs of great and manifeſt grievances have not only been rejected, but treated with ſcorn and contempt, and the oppoſition to deſigns evidently formed to reduce them to a ſtate of ſervile ſubjection, and their neceſſary defence againſt hoſtile forces actually employed to ſubdue them, declared rebellion; and whereas an unjuſt war hath been commenced againſt them, which the commanders of the Britiſh fleets and armies have proſecuted, and ſtill continue to proſecute, with their utmoſt vigour, and in a cruel manner waſting, ſpoiling and deſtroying the country, burning houſes and defenceleſs towns, and expoſing the helpleſs inhabitants to every miſery from the inclemency of the winter, and not only urging ſavages to invade the country, but inſtigating negroes to murder their maſters; and whereas the parliament of Great-Britain hath lately paſſed an act, affirming theſe colonies to be in open rebellion; forbidding all trade and commerce with the inhabitants thereof, until they accept pardons, and ſubmit to deſpotic rule; declaring their property, wherever found upon the water, liable to ſeizure and confiſcation; and enacting, that what had been done there, by virtue of the royal authority, were juſt and lawful acts, and ſhall be ſo deemed: from all which it is manifeſt, that the iniquitous ſcheme concerted to deprive them of the liberty they have a right to by the laws of nature and the Engliſh conſtitution, will be pertinaciouſly purſued. It being, therefore, neceſſary to provide for their defence and ſecurity, and juſtifiable to make repriſals upon their enemies, and otherwiſe to annoy them, according to the laws and uſages of nations; the congreſs, truſting that ſuch of their friends in Great-Britain (of whom it is confeſſed there are [illegible]

[illegible] DO DECLARE AND RESOLVE, as follows, viz.

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of theſe colonies be permitted to fit out armed veſſels to cruize on the enemies of theſe united colonies.

Reſolved, That all ſhips and other veſſels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all goods, wares and merchandizes, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great-Britain, taken on the high ſeas, or between high and low water mark, by any armed veſſel fitted out by any private perſon or perſons, and to whom commiſſions ſhall be granted, and being libelled and proſecuted in any court erected for the trial of maritime affairs in any of theſe colonies, ſhall be deemed and adjudged to be lawful prize; and, after deducting and paying the wages the ſeamen and mariners on board of ſuch captures as are merchant ſhips and veſſels, ſhall be entitled to, according to the terms of their contracts, until the time of the adjudication, ſhall be condemned to and for the uſe of the owner or owners, and the officers, marines, and mariners of ſuch armed veſſel, according to ſuch rules and proportions as they ſhall agree on. Provided always, that this reſolution ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any veſſel bringing ſettlers, arms, ammunition, or warlike ſtores, to and for the uſe of theſe colonies, or any of the inhabitants thereof, who are friends to the American cauſe, or to ſuch warlike ſtores, or to the effects of ſuch ſettlers.

Reſolved, That all ſhips or veſſels with their tackle, apparel and furniture, goods, wares and merchandizes, belonging to any inhabitant of Great-Britain as aforeſaid, which ſhall be taken by any of the veſſels of war of theſe United Colonies, ſhall be deemed forfeited; one third, after deducting and paying the wages of ſeamen and mariners as aforeſaid, to the officers and men on board, and two thirds to the uſe of the United Colonies.

Reſolved, That all ſhips or veſſels with their tackle, apparel and furniture, goods, wares and merchandizes, belonging to any inhabitant of Great-Britain as aforeſaid, which ſhall be taken by any veſſel of war fitted out by and at the expence of any of the United Colonies, ſhall be deemed forfeited, and divided, after deducting and paying the wages of ſeamen and mariners as aforeſaid, in ſuch manner and proportion as the aſſembly or convention of ſuch colony ſhall direct.

Reſolved, That all veſſels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and cargoes belonging to inhabitants of Great-Britain as aforeſaid, and all veſſels which may be employed in carrying ſupplies to the miniſterial armies, which ſhall happen to be taken near the ſhores of any of theſe colonies, by the people of the country, or detachments from the army, ſhall be deemed lawful prize, and the court of admiralty, within the ſaid colony, is required on condemnation thereof, to adjudge, that all charges and expences which may attend the capture and trial be firſt paid out of the monies ariſing from the ſale of the prize, and the remainder equally divided among all thoſe who ſhall have been actually engaged and employed in taking the ſaid prize: Provided, that where any detachments of the army ſhall have been employed as aforeſaid, their part of the prize money ſhall be diſtributed among them, in proportion to the pay of the officers and ſoldiers ſo employed.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

March 27. Died yeſterday morning, the honourable SAMUEL WARD, Eſq; late member of the continental congreſs; his remains will be interred this afternoon in the Baptiſt Church.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from brigadier general James Moore, in the continental ſervice, to the hon. Cornelius Harnet, Eſq; preſident of the provincial council, North-Carolina, dated Wilmington, March 2, 1776.

SIR,

"ON the earlieſt intelligence that the tories were collecting and embodying at Croſs creek, which I received on the 9th of Feb. I proceeded to take poſſeſſion of Rockfiſh bridge, within ſeven miles of Croſs creek, which I conſidered as an important poſt. This I effected on the 15th with my own regiment, 5 pieces of artillery, and a part of the Bladen militia; but as our numbers were by no means equal to that of the tories, I thought it moſt adviſeable to intrench and fortify that paſs, and wait for a reinforcement. By the 19th I was joined by col. Lillington with 150 of the Wilmington minute-men, col. Kenon with 200 of the Duplin militia, and col. Aſh with about 100 of the volunteer independent rangers, making our numbers then in the whole about 1100, and from the beſt information I was able to procure, the tory army, under command of gen. McDonald, amounted to about 14 or 1500. On the 20th they marched within four miles of us, and ſent in, by a flag of truce, the governor's proclamation, a manifeſto and letter from the general, copies of which, together with another letter and my anſwers, you have incloſed. I then waited only until col. Martin and col. Thackſtone who I had certain intelligence were on their march, ſhould get near enough to cut off their retreat, and determined to avail myſelf of the firſt favourable opportunity of attacking them. However, contrary to my expectations, I learnt on the 21ſt that they had the night before, and that morning croſſed the N. Weſt river at Campbellton with their whole army, ſunk and deſtroyed all the boats, and taken their route the moſt direct way to Negro Head point. I then diſpatched an expreſs to col. Caſwell, who was on his march to join us with about 800 men, and directed him to return and take poſſeſſion of Corbett's-ferry over Black-river and by every means in his power to obſtruct, harraſs and diſtreſs them in their march; at the ſame time I directed col. Martin and col. Thackſton to take poſſeſſion of Croſs creek, in order to prevent their return that way. Col. Lillington and col. Aſh I ordered, by a forced march, to endeavour if poſſible to reinforce col. Caſwell, but if that could not be effected, to take poſſeſſion of Moore's creek bridge, whilſt I proceeded back with the remainder of our army to croſs the N. Weſt at Elizabeth town, ſo as either to meet them on their way to Corbett's-ferry, or fall in their rear and ſurround them there. On the [illegible] croſſed the river at Elizabeth town, where I was compelled to wait for a ſupply of proviſions [illegible] at night, having learnt that col. Caſwell [illegible]

[illegible]

mand, except [illegible], including the regulars, and with those to ſecure the perſons and eſtates of the inſurgents ſubject to your further orders, and then to proceed to this place, unleſs otherwiſe directed; however, as I do not think the ſervice now requires ſuch a number of men in arms, I ſhall immediately direct him to diſband all except the regulars, and with thoſe to remain at and about Croſs creek until further orders."

Extract of a letter from col. Richard Caſwell, late a delegate for the province of North-Carolina in the continental congreſs, and now commander of a body of troops in that province, to the honourable Cornelius Harnet, Eſq; preſident of the provincial council of North-Carolina, dated from his camp at Long-Creek, Feb. 29, 1776.

"SIR,

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint [illegible] that we had an engagement with the [illegible] Widow Moore's Creek bridge, on the 27th [illegible]. Our army was about 1000 ſtrong, conſiſting of the Newbern battalion of minute-men, the militia from Craven, Johnſton, Dobbs and Wake, and a detachment of the Wilmington battalion of minute-men, which we found encamped at Moore's creek the night before the battle, under the command of col. Lillington. The tories, by common report, were 3000; but gen. M'Donald, whom we have a priſoner, ſays there were about 15 or 1600; he was unwell that day, and not in the battle. Captain M'Leod, who ſeemed to be the principal commander, with capt. John Campbell, are among the ſlain. The number killed and mortally wounded, from the beſt accounts I was able to collect, was about 30, moſt of them were ſhot on their paſſing the bridge. Several had fallen into the water, ſome of whom, I am pretty certain, had not riſen yeſterday evening, when I left the [illegible]

[illegible]

Letter from Donald M'Donald, Eſq; lately created brigadier-general by governor Martin, to brigadier-general Moore, [illegible] Feb. 19, 1776.

"SIR,

"I herewith ſend the bearer, Donald Morriſon, by order of the commander appointed by his excellency Joſiah Martin, and in behalf of the army now under my command, to propoſe terms to you as friends [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] proclamation [illegible] commanding all his majeſty's loyal ſubjects to repair to the king's royal ſtandard [illegible] have [illegible] in his majeſty's [illegible] thought it proper to intimate to [illegible] the royal ſtandard, I muſt conſider you as enemies [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] ſtill ſenſible of the [illegible] uſed their [illegible] countrymen [illegible] that civility [illegible] hands, as I [illegible] ſhould be obſerved [illegible] may be unfortunate [illegible]

Camp at Rockfiſh, [illegible]

JA. MOORE."

From brigadier-general MOORE to brigadier-general M'DONALD.

"SIR,

"Agreeable to my promiſe of yeſterday I have conſulted the officers under [illegible] letter, and am happy in finding [illegible] opinion with me [illegible] the moſt glorious and honourable [illegible] the defence of the liberties of mankind [illegible] which we are [illegible] [illegible] to inform them [illegible] remind them of the ungrateful return they are about to make for their favourable reception in this country. If this is not ſufficient to recall them to the duty which they owe to themſelves and their poſterity, [illegible] that they are engaged in a cauſe in which they cannot ſucceed, as not only the whole force of this country, but that of our neighbouring provinces, is exerting and now actually in motion to ſuppreſs them, and which muſt end in their utter deſtruction.---Deſirous, however, of avoiding the effuſion of human blood, I have thought proper to ſend you a copy of the teſt recommended by the continental congreſs, which if they will yet ſubſcribe, and lay down their arms by to-morrow 12 o'clock, we are willing to receive them as friends and countrymen. ---Should this offer be rejected, I ſhall conſider them as enemies to the conſtitutional liberties of America, and treat them accordingly.

"I cannot conclude without reminding you, Sir, of the oath which you and ſome of your officers took at Newbern, on your arrival to this country, which I imagine you will find difficult to reconcile to your preſent conduct.---I have no doubt that the bearer, captain James Walker, will be treated with proper civility and reſpect in your camp.

I am, Sir,

Camp at Rockfiſh, Your moſt obedient and

Feb. 20, 1776. Very humble ſervant,

JA. MOORE."

From brigadier-general M'DONALD to brigadier-general MOORE.

"SIR,

"I received your favour by capt. James Walker, and obſerved your declared ſentiments of revolt, hoſtility, and rebellion to the king, and to what I underſtand to be the conſtitution of this country.---If I am miſtaken, future conſequences muſt determine, but while I continue in my preſent ſentiments I ſhall conſider myſelf embarked in a cauſe which muſt, in its conſequences, extricate this country from anarchy and licentiouſneſs. ---I cannot conceive that the Scots emigrants, to whom I imagine you allude, can be under greater obligations to this country than to that king, under whoſe gracious and merciful government they alone could have been enabled to viſit this weſtern region.---And I truſt, Sir, it is in the womb of time to ſay, that they are not that deluded and ungrateful people which you would repreſent them to be. As a ſoldier in his majeſty's ſervice, I muſt inform you, if you are yet to learn, that it is my duty to conquer, if I cannot reclaim, all thoſe who may be hardy enough to take up arms againſt the beſt of maſters as of kings. I have the honour to be, in behalf of the army under my command, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

Head-quarters,

20th Feb. 1776. DON. M'DONALD."

JAMES MOORE, Eſquire.

Extract of a letter from the provincial council of North-Carolina, dated Newbern, March 5, 1776.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has been too ſucceſsful in exciting an inſurrection of the banditti among the highlanders and regulators. We refer you to a copy of colonel Caſwell's letter and other incloſed papers for the particular account of theſe. We have given orders that the perſons and properties of the ringleaders ſhould be ſecured, and that all who were in arms or aiding and abetting ſhould be diſarmed, and every other effectual meaſure purſued to prevent their giving governor Martin any aid in caſe of the arrival of [illegible] we have every thing to hope [illegible] activity of the [illegible] patriotic behaviour [illegible] [illegible] through all ranks of people [illegible]

[illegible] Virginia and South-Carolina on the ſame [illegible] Clinton is [illegible] with the tranſports and troops from Boſton, [illegible] not yet any advice of the arrival of [illegible] from Great-Britain.

[illegible] who were taken priſoners and brought to Newbern, [illegible] priſoners, the other two diſcharged in this [illegible] appears the Syren had taken a veſſel of ours on the coaſt, and thoſe men were conducting [illegible] when they were forced over the bar.

ANNAPOLIS, April 4.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *Frederick-town, March 25, 1776.*

If you have room in your next paper, I ſhould be obliged to you to inſert a copy of the incloſed reſignation.

I am your [illegible] ſervant,

P. THOMAS.

Middle diſtrict of Frederick county, March [illegible] 1776.

To the honourable the COUNCIL of SAFETY of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

BY the [illegible] panies in this diſtrict, you will obſerve that I was choſen captain of a company (which I believe was one of the firſt raiſed in the province) and placed in the 4th battalion; but my commiſſion has never come to hand, and to ſave your honours the trouble of making one out, it is neceſſary to inform you, that I decline ſerving in the above capacity, which I am induced to do for theſe reaſons, viz.

I had the honour to command one of the oldeſt companies in this province, and was recommended, by the committee, to the convention as a proper perſon to be appointed colonel of the 4th battalion. They being repreſentatives of the people, and a reſpectable body of men, I was impreſſed with a grateful ſenſe of the favour conferred on me---the more ſo, as it was unſolicited. [illegible] recommendation did not meet with the approbation of the convention, and a lieutenant of a younger company, in another battalion, who was not recommended by the committee to any office, was appointed, whoſe experience was not conſpicuous, and whoſe aſſiduity in promoting the good of the cauſe we are juſtly engaged in, did not exceed my own.

The firſt lieutenant of my company was promoted to the appointment of firſt major in the ſame battalion, by which means, was I to accept of the commiſſion, I ſhould be under the command of one who was formerly an [illegible] officer in a younger company, and of another who was an officer under me!

Theſe reaſons, I hope, will appear ſatisfactory to your honours and juſtify my reſignation; eſpecially as I find it impracticable for me, with honour, to render my country that ſervice I was inclined to do.

I would not be underſtood, as it is far from my deſign, to caſt reflections on the conduct of the convention, or that I ſuſpect them of being partial in the above appointment; I rather am inclined to believe it has proceeded from their being deceived by perſons whom they have depended on for information: In this opinion I am the more confirmed, from the many reſignations of commiſſions, and from the complaints of the people on account of the appointment of field officers in this diſtrict.

I am, gentlemen,

Your very obedient ſervant,

(Copy) PHILIP THOMAS.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thurſday night the 13th of March, out of the [illegible] houſe, a bay horſe, about 14 hands and [illegible] high; paces, trots, and gallops, marked C [illegible] ſhoulder. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid if brought home.

Prince George's county, March 18, 1776.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro woman, who ſays her name is Judy, and that ſhe belongs to Robert Gordon of Charles county. Her maſter is deſired to pay charges, and take her from

2w RALPH FORSTER.

Charles-town, Cecil County, March 29, 1776.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, by the name of Andrew Sandford, an Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or ten inches high, long black hair tied behind: has on a light coloured coat and waiſtcoat, brown cloth breeches, a half worn beaver hat, blue ſtock'd yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. He ſays he has been three years in this country, and worked a conſiderable time at [illegible] in Philadelphia [illegible] Baltimore-town. His maſter, if any, [illegible] pay charges and take him away [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TIONAL Poſt-office, Annapolis.

A.

JOHN ASHTON, care of Wm. Deards, Annapolis. Wm. Aikman (2) Annapolis. Sally Allen at Mr. Jackes, Annapolis.

B.

Norman Bruce, Pipe-creek. Frederick county. James Brooks, Annapolis. Thos. Braithwait, Annapolis. Chas. Beatty, Annapolis.

C.

Bennet Chew, Annapolis. Saml. Chew, Maryland. John M'Caull at Anty. Steward's, Annapolis. Abraham Claude, Annapolis. Michl. Coughlan (2). Wm. Cook, Annapolis.

D.

Danl. Dulany, jun. Annapolis. Danl. Dorgan, at Emory Sadler's, Eſq; Cheſter-town, Kent county.

E.

John Eden, St. Clement's Bay. Wm. Eddis, Annapolis.

F.

Rebecca Fry at Nottingham, Maryland. Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, Calvert county. Jas. Forbes, Charles county. Lieutenant Benj. Ford, Annapolis.

G.

Frederick Green, Annapolis (2). Mr. LGeau, dancing maſter, Annapolis. Mrs. Gator. James Geoghegan, Eſq; Summerſett county. Henry Chew gator, Annapolis.

H.

Robt. Harriſon, Choptank river, Maryland. James Holliday. Queen Ann's county. John Hebburn, barber, care of Mrs. Rieth, Annapolis. Nathan Hammond, Annapolis. Mr. Harris, blackſmith, Annapolis.

L.

Rev. Francis Lauder, Calvert county, Maryland.

M.

Benj. Mackel, care of Wallace and Daviſon, Annapolis (3). Joſeph Mattingly, to the care of Nacy Ford, St. Mary's county. Eliz. Morton, at Charles Carrol's, Annapolis. Capt. Mayberry, Annapolis.

O.

Alexander Ogg, Hunting Town.

P.

Robt. Pottinger, P. G. county. John Pitt, Annapolis. David Plunket, at Mrs. Howard's. Mr. Jas. Peal, Annapolis.

R.

Col. Rumſey, at Annapolis. Joſiah Ruſſel, care of Mrs. Reynolds, Annapolis. James Reed, Annapolis.

S.

Wm. Summerville (2) Annapolis. Thomas Smith, Chriſtn. Town. Gavin. Ham. Smith, care of Frederick Green. David Steward, clk. of land office, Annapolis. Anna Steward, Maryland. Stephen Steward, Weſt River. Thos. Smith, eaſtern Shore. John Summerville, Saint Mary's county. Meſſ. Gallaway and Steward, Annapolis.

T.

Capt. Edwd. Taylor, county of Ackomack (2).

W.

Alex. Williams, near Annapolis. John Weems, Calvert county, Maryland. Col. Wier, Annapolis.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampſhire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarſe light coloured cloth with waiſtcoat of the ſame, much worn, good buckſkin breeches, ribb'd worſted ſtockings and Engliſh made ſhoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reaſon for his elopement, than that he often merited chaſtiſement and never received it. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 20 ſhillings reward on his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

DESERTED from capt. Scott's company of regulars, a [illegible] fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, named John Aſhton, and appears to be about 22 years of age. Whoever will bring the above ſoldier to capt. Scott, or any officer of the ſaid company, ſhall receive the ſum of three pounds.

March 19, 1776.

To be opened at South-river, on Thurſday the 21ſt inſtant, by the ſubſcriber hereof,

THE LATIN SCHOOL, where any gentlemen that are pleaſed to ſend their children, may expect to have the greateſt juſtice done them.

w3 EUGENE FERRIS.

N. B. Any gentlemen that want to board their children, will meet with the beſt accommodations at Mr. Gerard Hopkins, jun. Mr. John Cowman, Mr. Henry Hall, and Mr. David Evans.

March 15, 1776.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons concerned, that I intend to appraiſe the eſtate of Mr. James Maccubbin, deceaſed, at his late dwelling plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on Tueſday the 16th day of April next.

3w WILLIAM WOODWARD, admr.

Meſſ. Joſeph Warfield and John Marriott appointed appraiſers by the commiſſary.

[illegible]

A QUANTITY of potatoes, parſnips, carrots, beans, cuckhons beans, or any kind of Indian peas, for which will be given the higheſt prices, by

ISAAC McHARD,

for Mr. ROBERT CUMMINS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 280 acres more or leſs, ſituated upon Rock creek in Frederick county, within four miles of George-town and eight of Bladenſburg, 150 acres whereof are in wood, and the remainder incloſed by a good fence; there are about ten acres of the aforeſaid land may be made good meadow with little trouble. I have likewiſe for ſale 25 acres of land near or adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, with good improvements thereon, and a valuable mill in good repair, and grinds all ſeaſons. For terms apply to Robert Whitaker near the aforeſaid town, or William Belt in Frederick county.

Maryland, Somerſet county, Feb. 15, 1776.

THE viſitors of Eden ſchool, in the county aforeſaid, hereby give notice, that they want a maſter for ſaid ſchool: Any perſon inclinable to undertake, that is properly qualified, and can come well recommended, is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible. The maſter's ſalary in ſaid ſchool is one hundred and thirty pounds per annum, with diet, waſhing and lodging found.

Signed by requeſt of the Viſitors,

HENRY LOWES.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick county, Maryland, Halling's river, February 14, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, two Iriſh ſervant men, both weavers by trade, viz. Chriſtopher Warren, about five feet four inches high; had on, when he went away, a ſhort pale blue coat, which has been turned, and is double breaſted, with black horn buttons, and a pair of brown cloth trouſers; he has ſhort curled black hair, a very long noſe which appears to lean to one ſide of his face, dark eyes, and a few blue ſpots in his face, which appear to be ſpecks of gunpowder; he is about thirty-five years of age.—George Murdy, about twenty years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, ſtraight black hair; had on, when he went away, two ſtriped country cloth jackets; one pair of ſtriped country cloth breeches. They took with them two horſes, two ſaddles, and two bridles; one a roan horſe with a black mane and tail, trots and gallops, branded on the near ſhoulder LF, about fourteen hands high, and goes dull on the road; the other a ſmall bay horſe about fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder O, paces and gallops, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and horſes, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

GEORGE SNELL.

N. B. It is probable they may have other cloaths with them, or get their own changed.

Annapolis, February 20, 1776.

To be ſold at public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the ſecond Tueſday in April next (on the premiſes) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Roſs Key, eldeſt ſon and heir at law of Francis Key, late of Cæcil county, Eſq; deceaſed,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Anne Catharine Neck, or Carpenters Point, ſituate, lying and being in Cæcil county aforeſaid, at the head of Cheſapeake Bay, near the mouth of North-Eaſt river, and about three miles from Charles-Town. There is on the ſaid plantation, an exceeding fine fiſhery, part of which at preſent rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Alſo to be ſold at public vendue, the houſes and lots in Charles-Town, formerly the property of the ſaid Francis Key, the day after the ſale of the abovementioned plantation.

ts JAMES BROOKS.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING deſirous of ſettling the eſtate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceaſed, we requeſt all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Alſo all perſons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months ſtanding, are requeſted to come immediately and make payment; and thoſe who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and ſettle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requeſts are not complied with, we ſhall take ſuch methods as will compel a ſettlement, without reſpect to perſons, although it will be diſagreeable to

tf SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1775.

S L I M.

To be let to mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at Sandgate farm, cloſe by Mr. Stuart's rope-walk, and within a mile of Annapolis,

THE high bred Engliſh horſe, SLIM, full fifteen hands high, riſing ſeven years old. Slim is of a beautiful dark cheſnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well ſuited to breed for either the ſaddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemiſh or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horſe on the continent, four mile heats at nine ſtone. He will be let at ſix dollars, for the ſeaſon, and half a crown to the groom, and as at ſo low a rate the caſh will be expected before the horſe is led out. Good paſture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding.

tf

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Oppoſite Mrs. Johnſon's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the aforeſaid trades in all their various branches, and at the moſt reaſonable rates; alſo that he cleans and repairs all ſorts of fire-arms, ſmall-ſwords, hangers, and cutlaſſes. He alſo makes hooks for ſwords in the neateſt and moſt approved manner.

N. B. He has ſeveral groſs of hooks and eyes to diſpoſe of cheap.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night the 10th inſtant, a dark bay or brown horſe, 10 or 11 years old laſt ſpring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good ſpirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow noſe, and ſhort back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a ſwitch, but by the unſkilfulneſs of the perſon who did it, it was made almoſt as ſhort as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inſide, and he had on a pair of ſhoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be convicted, and the horſe delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 ſhillings for the horſe only, but if the horſe ſhould be a great diſtance, reaſonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and ſettle their reſpective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requiſition will be adverted to, otherwiſe I ſhall take compulſory methods to enforce payment, without any reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this inſtant, two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of which has about three years to ſerve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlaſting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin, ruddy complection, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, one or two check ſhirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, and a pair of blue ſerge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarneck, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, ſix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Baltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech: he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs: he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green broad cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly, by tf THOMAS JONES.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the City of Annapolis, on Thurſday the 7th of December, 1775.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.